

(a) Applicants must provide the address or location of the control point where station records will be kept.

(b) When the address or location of a control point where station records are kept is to be changed, the licensee must request a modification of the station license.

(c) Control points not collocated with station records and dispatch points may be installed and used without obtaining any authorization from the Commission.

**§80.43 Equipment acceptable for licensing.**

Transmitters listed in §80.203 must be type accepted for a particular use by the Commission based upon technical requirements contained in subparts E and F of this part.

**§80.45 Frequencies.**

When an application is submitted on FCC Form 503, the applicant must propose frequencies to be used by the station. The applicant must ensure that frequencies requested are consistent with the applicant's eligibility, the proposed class of station operation and the frequencies available for assignment as contained in subpart H of this part.

**§80.47 Operation during emergency.**

A station may be used for emergency communications when normal communication facilities are disrupted. The Commission may order the discontinuance of any such emergency communication service.

**§80.49 Time in which station is placed in operation.**

This section applies to public coast and public fixed stations. When a new license has been issued or additional operating frequencies have been authorized, if the station or frequencies authorized have not been placed in operation within eight months from the date of the grant, the authorization becomes invalid and must be returned to the Commission for cancellation.

**§80.51 Ship earth station licensing.**

(a) In cases where a ship earth station is required to be commissioned before it is certified to use a privately

owned satellite system, FCC Form 506 must be submitted to the Commission prior to transmission on any of the satellite frequency bands allocated for maritime satellite communications.

(b) A ship earth station authorized to operate the INMARSAT space segment must display the Commission license in conjunction with the commissioning certificate issued by the INMARSAT Organization. Ship earth stations that were operating in the MARISAT system and are not commissioned by the INMARSAT Organization will continue to be used in the INMARSAT system without a commissioning certificate issued by the INMARSAT Organization. The continued use of such equipment, however, will not be permitted after September 1, 1991, unless a commissioning certificate is obtained from the INMARSAT Organization. Notwithstanding the requirements in this paragraph, ship earth stations can operate in the INMARSAT space segment without an INMARSAT issued commissioning certificate provided an appropriate written approval is obtained from the INMARSAT Organization in addition to the Commission's license.

**§80.53 Application for a portable ship station license.**

(a) The Commission may grant a license permitting operation of a portable ship station aboard different vessels of the United States. Each application for a portable ship station must include a showing that:

(1) The station will be operated as an established class of station on board ship, and

(2) A station license for portable equipment is necessary to eliminate frequent application to operate a ship station on board different vessels.

**§80.54 Automated Maritime Telecommunications System (AMTS)—System Licensing.**

AMTS licensees will be issued blanket authority for a system of coast stations and mobile units (subscribers). AMTS applicants will specify the maximum number of mobile units to be placed in operation during the license period.

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**§ 80.55 Application for a fleet station license.**

(a) An applicant may apply for licenses for two or more radiotelephone stations aboard different vessels on the same application. Under these circumstances a fleet station license may be issued for operation of all radio stations aboard the vessels in the fleet.

(b) The fleet station license is issued on the following conditions:

(1) The licensee must keep a current list of vessel names and registration numbers authorized by the fleet license;

(2) The vessels do not engage in voyages to any foreign country;

(3) The vessels are not subject to the radio requirements of the Communications Act or the Safety Convention.

**§ 80.56 Transfer of ship station license prohibited.**

A ship station license may not be assigned. Whenever the vessel ownership is transferred, the previous authorization must be forwarded to the Commission for cancellation. The new owner must file for a new authorization.

**§ 80.57 Canada/U.S.A. channeling arrangement for VHF maritime public correspondence.**

(a) *Canada/U.S.A. arrangement.* Pursuant to arrangements between the United States and Canada, assignment of VHF frequencies in the band 156–162 MHz to public coast stations in certain areas of Washington state, the Great Lakes and the east coast of the United States must be made in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(b) *Definitions.* On the west coast, specific terms are defined as follows:

(1) *Inland Waters Public Correspondence Sector.* A distinct geographical area in which one primary and one supplementary channel is allotted. A number of local channels may also be authorized.

(2) *Coastal Waters Public Correspondence Sector.* A distinct geographical area in which one primary and one supplementary channel is allotted. Local channels may also be authorized.

(3) *Inland Waters.* Inland waters of western Washington and British Columbia bounded by 47 degrees latitude on the south, the Canada/U.S.A. Co-

ordination Zone Line B on the north, and to the west by 124 degrees 40 minutes longitude at the west entrance to the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

(4) *Coastal Waters.* Waters along the Pacific Coast of Washington state and Vancouver Island within the Canada/U.S.A. Coordination Zone.

(5) *Inland Waters Primary Channel.* A channel intended to cover the greater portion of an Inland Waters Public Correspondence Sector. It may provide some coverage to an adjacent sector but must not provide coverage beyond the adjacent sector. Harmful interference beyond the adjacent sector must not occur. Only one primary channel will be authorized in any sector.

(6) *Inland Waters Supplementary Channel.* A channel intended to improve coverage within a sector or to relieve traffic congestion on the primary channel. It may provide some coverage of an adjacent sector but must not provide coverage beyond the adjacent sector. Harmful interference beyond the adjacent sector must not occur. Only one supplementary channel will be authorized in any sector.

(7) *Inland Waters Local Channel.* A channel designed to provide local coverage of certain bays, inlets and ports where coverage by primary or supplementary channels is poor or where heavy traffic loading warrants. A local channel must not cause harmful interference to any primary or supplementary channels. Coverage must be confined to the designated sector.

(8) *Coastal Waters Primary Channel.* Same as (5) except for technical characteristics.

(9) *Coastal Waters Supplementary Channel.* Same as (6) except for technical characteristics.

(10) *Coastal Waters Local Channel.* Same as (7) except for technical characteristics.

(c) *Technical characteristics.* On the west coast, technical characteristics of public correspondence stations will be as follows:

(1) *Inland Waters Primary and Supplementary Channels.* The effective radiated power (ERP) must not exceed 60 watts. Antenna height must not exceed 152 meters (500 feet) above mean sea level (AMSL) with the exceptions